

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN  
*PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN**

**THESIS**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
Bachelor of Education in English Language Education



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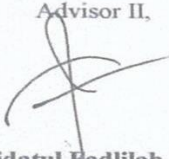
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## ABSTRACT

Title : **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* Novel by Jane Austen**

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Learning idiom becomes a certain difficulty by many students because its meaning is unpredictable, so they feel uninterested to learn idioms; whereas understanding idiom is very essential for having smooth communication. The purposes of this study are to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen and explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. The method of this research using a descriptive qualitative method which is described the idiomatic expressions found in the *Pride and Prejudice novel*. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation because the researcher collected the data from sentences that contained idiomatic expressions in the novel. To analyze the data, the researcher used literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal. The activities in data analysis were quoting and analyzing idioms. The results showed that there were one hundred and thirty idiomatic expressions. From eight types of idiomatic expressions, I found only five in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The most frequently found was fixed statements, namely one hundred and twenty-three idioms, and cliches were four idioms. The writer did not find the simile, trinomial, and other languages. The meanings of idiom were literal meaning and idiomatic meaning depending on the context of the sentence. English lecturer can implement the results while they are teaching

idiomatic expressions. It can make the students aware that idiom is very important to learn because mastering idiom can enrich the vocabulary, and we can apply it in speaking and writing activities.

**Keywords:** *idiomatic expression, meaning of idiom, novel, pride and prejudice, type of idiom.*

## MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَ... لَا تُسْعَهَا .... ٢٨٦

"On no soul, doth God place a burden greater than it can bear.  
..." (QS. Baqara: "8...)"<sup>1</sup>

Although the "world is full of suffering, it is full also of the  
overcoming of it. (Helen Keller)

---

<sup>1</sup> Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran*, Retieved 2 October, 2020,  
<https://quranyusufali.com/2/>



## **DEDICATION**

I could not finish my thesis without motivation and support from people whom, actually, it is not enough to write the name only. I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Subur and Mrs. Istighnah.
2. My beloved family who always supports me every time.
3. My lecturers who have educated and taught me with great sincerity and genuineness.

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*Alhamdulillahirobbil 'alamin*, foremost praise always given to Allah SWT as the most beneficial and the most merciful who blessed us until I can finish this thesis. Second, Salawat and Salam also raised to our beloved prophet Rasulullah Muhammad SAW. In arranging the thesis, the researcher cannot complete this last project without motivation and support from many people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express the great appreciation to:

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3. All lecturers in English Department and all lecturers of Education and Teacher Training Faculty for the valuable knowledge and guidance during the years of my study.
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9. Last but not least, those who cannot mentioned one by one who have motivated and supported the researcher to finish this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect arrangement. Therefore, the researcher will be happily accepting any constructive suggestion in order to make this thesis better.

Semarang, December 20<sup>Th</sup> 2020

The researcher

**Fina Okfiyanti**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the discussion of some issues related to the topic studied. Those are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, research design, data source, data collection techniques, research instrument, and data analysis techniques.

#### A. Background of the Study

Human cannot live alone because they are human society in which they need to interact with one another around them. In interacting, surely human will communicate, express opinions, information, ideas, etc, so that communication is very essential. The important of communication with one another is in line with the Qur'an surah Ar-Rahman ayah 1-4:

الرَّحْمَنُ (١) عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ (٢) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ (٣) عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ (٤)

*"(God) Most Gracious! (1) it" He Who has Taught the Qur-'an. (2) He has created man '3) He has taught*

him speech'(And Intelligence). (4)"<sup>2</sup>. These verses explained that God created person and asked him to communicate with one another.

Communication will work well if there is a tool that can convey thoughts called "language". Genetti defines that language is medium which is used by people in their society to interact with other.<sup>3</sup> Ormond also adds that language is a means of communication or an acceptable means of expressing ideas, mind, feelings or even the cultures.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, Webb defines language as a medium of communication between humans possesses various attributes such as being governed by rules, is a system and performs such functions as giving information, expressing feelings and emotions, establishing rapport, exercising authority and an identity marker.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, language is very important because

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<sup>2</sup> Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran*, Retrieved on 1 September , 2020, <https://quranyusufali.com/55/>

<sup>3</sup> Sasa Rosalia, et all, "An Analysis of Idioms in *Guardian of the Galaxy Vol. 2 Movie*", *Project: Professional Journal of English Education*, 2.4 (2018), p. 332.

<sup>4</sup> Syahrul Rahman, *The Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Stephanie Newton's Novel "Point Blank Protector"*, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, 2014, p.1.

<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Promoting Multilingualism in the Classroom: A Case Study of ELT Program', *Vision: Journal for*

by language human can communicate and convey their thoughts clearly with others around them. For examples, when someone has an idea in a discussion, she/he must convey her/his ideas by using language so that everyone can understand what she/he is conveying well. If there is no language, something that wants to convey will be useless.

If we use gestures, everyone cannot understand it well, so there will be a misunderstanding. Therefore, learning and using language are very important. Besides, we need a language for the perfection of language; communication can also be a determinant of one's identity. The identity of any human society is a well-developed language.<sup>6</sup> Liams & Watt argue that language and the way people speak do not simply reflect who they are, but make them who they are, or more precisely allow them to make themselves.<sup>7</sup> The better the

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*Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 6.1 (2017), p.97.  
<<http://dx.doi.org/10.21580/vjv6i11587>>.

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Promoting Multilingualism in the Classroom: A Case Study of ELT Program', p. 98.

<sup>7</sup> Sumiati and Sherly Marliasari, 'A Contrastive Analysis of Suffixes between English and Uzbek Languages', 3.2 (2018), p. 60.

language of the person is, the better his identity is. In hence, every human in this world knows at least one language.

In this world, there are various languages used to communicate, such as Chinese, Italian, Japanese, Korean, English, Indonesian. Here, the researcher only focuses on using English because English is an international language in this globalization era.

English is a world language in which almost all countries recognize and use English as second or third language in communication.<sup>8</sup> As an international language, we often encounter English in our daily lives, such as smartphones, television, computers, advertisements, games, books, road signs, and others. Besides developing English in technological aspects, it develops English in the educational aspect. I have included English at all levels of education, from elementary to college. Why is English so important that everyone needs to learn it? Because people live in the globalization era, to communicate or to get information

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<sup>8</sup> Muhammad Saifullah, 'Maximizing Religious Capital : Building English Villages Based on Islamic Education around the Campus, 13.2 (2019), p. 338.

from other countries, people need communication with other countries using the language used to facilitate an interaction that is using English which is basically as the international language. It is the importance of learning English so that people can keep abreast of developments that provided there, so people don't need to frustrate.

Besides misunderstandings in the communication process, people also often find misunderstandings when reading news, watching television that use English in which the sentence or phrase is difficult to understand, and difficult to interpret word by word, and cannot be explained with religious theory. This is a particular feature of English called idiom, such as *hang out*, *give up*, *pick up*. Idioms are expressions that have an unpredictable meaning that is the meaning differs from the individual words. As cited from Atiqah, Strakšiene is say "Idioms are often unexpected in meaning, their meanings cannot always be come from the literal meanings of the constituent parts".<sup>9</sup> The idiom's meaning cannot seen from word of the word, but it is unpredictable and the meaning differs from the actual

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<sup>9</sup> Atiqah Nurul Asri, 'Innovative Teaching of English Idiomatic', *Journal of English Teaching Adi Buana*, 2.1 (2017), p.47.

meaning. Idioms belong to the category of figurative language or non-literal that also includes proverbs, similes, and metaphors.

Learning idiom is one of the most demanding parts of the language. For native speakers, using idioms are common in their daily conversations, while non-native speakers are unfamiliar with idioms, and their awareness of idioms is lacking. Therefore, they must learn idiomatic languages, especially for English Foreign Language (EFL) learners, and they should pay more attention to idioms to enrich their ability to speak English. If they understand and use idioms in their speech, they will look smooth and natural, like native speakers.

People often encounter idioms in daily life, such as idiomatic expressions used in formal and informal situations. I can find idiomatic expressions of formal situations in article academic, lectures, and business statements, while we can find informal situations in magazines, newspapers, and literature. We can divide



literature into genres, namely poetry, prose/fiction, auto/biographies, essay, and drama or plays.<sup>10</sup>

A research conducted by Anastasia Ema Gunawan & Eripuddin entitled "*An analysis of idiomatic expression found in Adele's lyric's song*" aims to discuss the types and meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Adele's lyric's song*. This research used Adam Makais' theory to propose the idiom, while my current research uses McCarthys' theory. There are differences between the previous and the current research in the media of research. Besides, those differences are points of similarity between my current study and the previous one. Both studies analyze about idiomatic expressions.

In this case, the researcher focused in the novel as the data of this research. Why did the writer choose a novel? As we know, most people are less interested in reading novels and ultimately choose to watch stories in filmed novels. Why is the novel so interesting? Since the language in the novel is difficult to understand, that is

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<sup>10</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie'S Play "the Old Lady Shows Her Medals" on Efl Literature Class', *ETERNAL (English Teaching Journal)*, 5.2 (2018), p. 99, <<http://dx.doi.org/10.26877/eternal.v5i2.2151>>.

why some famous novels translated into many languages. Why is that? It is supposed to make the readers easier to read and enjoy the story.

Why are there so many words in the novel that are difficult to understand? Because in the novel, there are idiomatic expressions. Therefore, the researcher focused on looking for types and finding the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen. I take the data from the sentences that contain idiomatic expressions in "Pride and Prejudice" novel.

**B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

1. Using idiom is unique. An Idiom is one feature of English in which an idiom has an unpredictable meaning that differs from the apart from words. The meaning of idiom can be literal meaning or idiomatic meaning depending on the context of the sentence.
2. This topic of idiom is significant to research since the results can open our thought and enhance students' awareness that idioms are important. Mastering idiom can enrich the vocabulary and can apply it in speaking and writing activities so that our English is fluent and looks natural, like a native speaker.

3. Learning idiom in the classroom is too monotonous, as we only learn them from learning books. This research can help the lecturers make more variations in the learning process, for example, the use of various learning media. It can make the students interested and will always remember about idiomatic expressions that have been learnt.

#### **C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, the questions of the study are:

1. What are the types of the idiomatic expressions found in the novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen?
2. What is the meaning of the idiomatic expressions found in the novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen?

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research questions above, this study objectives to:

1. To analyze the types of idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

2. To explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

#### **E. Significances of the Study**

Based on the objectives of the research, this research has some benefits to other. The benefits of this research can be stated as follow:

1. To lecturers

The results will give unfamiliar sight for lecturers that they can give more variation in teaching idiom. The lecturer can give task from other sources besides from the provided textbooks, for example, from novels, newspapers, movies, songs, etc. From this learning variation, the students will be interested and spirit to learn idiomatic expressions.

2. To students

The results are useful for students to make them aware that idiom is very important to learn, and hopefully students can improve their idiomatic expressions.

3. To the reader in common

The results are useful for readers to get information to the people who learn idiomatic expression especially through a novel.

4. To other researchers

The results are useful for the next researchers to get information of idiomatic expression *Pride and Prejudice* Novel from Jane Austen. In addition, it can be a reference in conducting relevant research. It is also central to raise their knowledge in research, namely data collection and data analysis technique.

## **F. Research Design**

The method of this research used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research method is used to investigate the condition of natural objects where researcher is as a key instrument, while it combines the data collection technique, the data analysis is inductive qualitative research outcomes, and more compress on generalization meaning.<sup>11</sup> According to Isaac

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<sup>11</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Students' Language Learning Styles: An Ethnographic Case Study At Uin Walisongo Semarang', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 5.1 (2016), p. 139. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.21580/vjv5i1863>>

"Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the proof of the data organically, factually and exactly. The aim of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a population or an interest, factually and exactly. I use one characteristic of descriptive research in literal sense of describing situations or incidents."<sup>12</sup> Here, the researcher described the idiomatic expressions found in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The researcher analyzed the types of idioms and explained the meaning of idioms that found on *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The writer classified the types of idioms based on McCarthy and O'Dell, and the researcher explained the meaning of idioms based on reference related.

#### **G. Data Source**

I took the sources of data in this research from sentences which contained idiomatic expressions in this novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. The author of this novel is Jane Austen, and it's published in 1813, it has

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<sup>12</sup> Muhammad Ilham Subkhan, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Novel*, (Semarang: Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang) 2018, p.13.

520 pages. Then, it analyzed from chapter one to chapter sixty-one.

## H. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, the researcher chose the data using documentation because the researcher collected the data from sentences which contained idiomatic expressions. In collecting the data, the researcher read the novel thoroughly and focused on the sentences of the novel. The researcher got the data from the sentences that exist on *Pride and Prejudice* novel. After that, the researcher analyzed the types and meaning of idioms.

## I. Research Instrument

As this research is documentation analysis, in presenting the research, the researcher used guideline documentation analysis. As an instrument of the research, the researcher used a checklist containing types of idiomatic expressions.

No	Idiomatic Expression	Type of idiom								Page
		SI	BI	TR	PR	EU	CL	FS	OL	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

Table 3.1: Checklist containing types of idiomatic expressions

**Notes:**

SI : Simile EU : Euphemism

BI : Binomial CL : Cliche

TR : Trinomial FS : Fix Statement

PR : Proverb OL : Other Languages

**J. Data Analysis Techniques**

The analysis method used in this research is literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal. The activities in data analysis are quoting and analyzing idioms.<sup>13</sup> The following is a breakdown of the steps in analyzing data:

**1. Quoting**

The first step in analysis the data is quoting which means the researcher quoted the sentences and mentioned the location of idiom in the novel which contained idiomatic expressions.

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<sup>13</sup> Muhammad Nafy Annury, 'Students' Language Learning Styles: An Ethnographic Case Study At Uin Walisongo Semarang', 5.1 (2016), p. 108.



## **2. Analyzing idioms**

The second step is analyzing the types of idioms. The researcher classified the idioms into eight types of idiom based on McCarthy's theory, namely simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, fixed statement, and other languages. After that, the researcher analyzed the meaning used dictionary of idiom as a tool. The next step, the researcher described and explained the idioms found in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The researcher explained the types and the meaning of idioms. The last, the researcher drew the conclusion and presented the result. After that, the researcher arranged contributions and implications to teach idioms.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter comprises theoretical review and previous studies, and conceptual framework

#### **A. Theoretical Review**

In this section, the researcher presents the description of the theory which related to this research. It divides the overview on this section into definition of idiomatic expression, types of idiom, the meaning of idiom, the important of idiom to English learners, and definition of novel.

##### **1. Definition of Idiomatic Expression**

Idiom is the special feature of English language, so there are many definitions for the term "idiom" or idiomatic expression", and it is important to understand its definition.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines that idiom is a phrase which of meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by

looking at the meaning of each word".<sup>14</sup> McCarthy and O'Dell stated that idioms are expressions in which each word has not obvious meaning.<sup>15</sup> For example, the idiom "*drive somebody round the bend*" means "*make someone angry or frustrated*". The meaning is unpredictable, and we cannot know this only by looking at individual words. It depends on the context of the sentence.

Victoria defines that language contains many phrases which of meanings are unpredicted on its individual words. That phrases are call idioms, or idiomatic phrases.<sup>16</sup> Meanwhile, Hurford argues that idiomatic expressions (idioms) are multi-word phrases which combine the literal feelings of the individual words in each phrase.<sup>17</sup> In addition, idiom is an expression which of the meaning is unrelated of the words and the meaning does not

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<sup>14</sup> Khusnul Khotimah, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in "Lock and Key" Novel By Sarah Dessen', 2015, p. 8.

<sup>15</sup> Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell, 'Idioms in Use', (2003), p.6.

<sup>16</sup> Aprilia Safitri, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression of Green's The Fault in Our Stars', 2016, p.10.

<sup>17</sup> Aprilia Safitri, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression of Green's The Fault in Our Stars', 2016, p.10.

appropriate to the principle of compositional, it depending on the context of the text.

Seidl and McMordie define idioms as an essential part of language; they have a difference in meaning from the individual meanings of each word.<sup>18</sup> Burger also adds that an idiom is a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meaning of the constituent words.<sup>19</sup> Whereas, Walker in the New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language explained that an idiom is an unique expression to a language, not readily analyzable from its grammatical rule or from the meaning of parts, as to put up with.<sup>20</sup> The meaning of their statements are idiomatic expressions that

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<sup>18</sup> Seidl, J and M. M, ' English Idioms and How to Use (5 edition)' 1988, p. 13. (z-Lib.org).pdf.

<sup>19</sup> Ryan Andhika Pratama, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie', 2016, p. 7.

<sup>20</sup> Khofiana Mabruroh, *An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in the Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer By Mark Twain*, *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, 2015, p. 9.

have different meaning from the individual word, and in idiom there is no grammatical rule.

There are examples of idiomatic expression. The first example is "*He is feeling blue*". It does not have a meaning that the person feels his color is blue, but the meaning is the person feels sick. Another example is "*It's raining cats and dogs*". It does not have a meaning that dogs and cats are falling from the sky, but the meaning is raining extensively. From the examples we know that the meaning of idiom differs from literal meaning and different meaning with individual word.

From the various definitions of idiomatic expressions, the researcher can say that idiomatic expression is a word, phrase or sentence in which the meaning is not predictable and difference from the meaning of all individual word, it depends on the context of the sentence, and in idiom there is no grammatical rule.

## 2. Type of Idiom

McCarthy and O'Dell propose eight types of idiom, namely simile, binomials, trinomials, proverb, euphemisms, Cliché, fixed statements and other language. There are:<sup>21</sup>

### a. Similes

Similes are type of idiom which compare two things. To compare two things, they always apply *as* or *like*. For example: *as clear as mud* (not clear at all), *as thin as a rake* (very thin), *as smooth as silk* (very smooth), *as bright as a button* (brilliant), *like the wind* (ran quick), *she drives like a maniac!* (drives fast and badly).

Similes have strong meaning, and we must be careful to use it. We often use similes in informal writing and conversation, we use it in sarcastic or humorous.

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<sup>21</sup> Felicity; Michael McCarthy O'Dell, 'English Idioms in Use: Advanced', 2010, p. 23-24.

**b. Binomials**

Binomials are idiom comprising two words combined by a conjunction (linking word). The two words are unchanged, usually used *and* and *by*.

For example, *black and white*, "Managing climate change isn't a *black-and-white* issue. [separate and clear]. Other examples are *neat and tidy* (words which mean the same), *hit and miss* (sometimes good, sometimes bad (informal)), *neck and neck* (equal), *wear and tear* (damage through everyday use), *black and blue* (very bruised), *little by little* (very heavy), *give or take a few* (plus or minus (informal)).

**c. Trinomials**

Trinomials are idiom in which three words combined by a conjunction (linking word), usually *and*.

Example: I've looked here, *there and everywhere* for my glasses but can't find them. (everywhere).

#### d. Proverb

Proverbs are expressions that we fix their form, and it refers to anything most people experienced and gives or warnings. We use proverb in a positive situation, negative situation, and other popular proverbs.

Proverb in positive situation, usually the second speaker uses the proverb to repeat and conclude what the first speaker says.

A: We all want to finish this question, and I'm sure we'll find a solution.

B: Yes. *Where there's a will, there's a way.* (If we really want to achieve anything, we can)

Proverb in negative situation, usually use proverb to repeat and conclude what the first speaker says.

A: Marta told her new boyfriend that she was three years older than she really is.

B: *All's fair in love and war!* (it allows All behavior in extreme situations, especially in romantic situations and competitions)



The examples of other popular proverbs, *Rome not built in a day!* (it takes a long time to do significant things properly), *better safe than sorry* (it is best not take risks, even if it seems boring or hard work), *no pain no gain* (there must be some suffering in order to succeed).

**e. Euphemisms**

Euphemisms are idiom used to avoid saying words which may hurt or considered unwell. For example, *not long for this world* (going to die soon). Euphemisms are useful to everyday situation since it can help you communicate with another using language in a situation.

**f. Clichés**

Cliche is an expression to comment or to react to someone's action in directly or sarcastically. For example, *look on the bright side* (try to see something good in a bad circumstances). This usually followed by the clarification of what the bright side might be, e.g. you probably wouldn't have enjoyed the work if you'd got it, *Ignore is bliss*. (You may

be happier sometimes when you do not know all the facts about situations), *will come out!* (The truth will always become known).

We often use cliché in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines, not to use in formal writing.

**g. Fixed statements**

If cliché is an expression to comment or to react to someone's action in directly or sarcastically, while fixed statements is used to comment using another term. For example, *I'll believe it when I see it* (I'm hesitate that it will happen), *Take it easy!* (calm down! Relax!).

**h. Other Languages**

The idiomatic expressions in this part come from Latin or French. The examples of Latin idiomatic are *ad hoc* (not planned but arranged or done when needed), *de facto* (existing but not officially agreed (formal)). Meanwhile, the examples of French idiomatic are *I'm not really au fait* (fully knowledgeable about), *bête noire* (what the speaker hates most).

### 3. The Meaning of Idiom

Carstairs and McCarthy say that "Idioms are extremely various either structure or function."<sup>22</sup> For example, *take a shine to*, it does not mean "*the thing is shining bright or glow*", but it has meaning "become attracted to". The word of *shine*, it has two meanings, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Therefore, the meaning of idiom is unpredictable, and it is from the individual words. It is depending on the context of the sentence.

Based on the context of the sentence, idiom has two meanings, literal meaning and non-literal meaning or idiomatic meaning. We can categorize the literal meaning as denotative meaning, while the idiomatic meaning is the connotative one.

### 4. The Important of Idiom to English Learners

Understanding the idiomatic expression considered being problematic for English learners. Strakšienė states that Idioms are often unexpected in meaning, their meanings cannot always derived

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<sup>22</sup> Andrew Carstairs-mccarthy, 'An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and Their Structure', p.10.

from literal meanings of the constituent parts.<sup>23</sup> It might not be easy for non-natives to use idioms, but we consider it an important part of learning English. Thyab defines that idioms are frequently used in daily English conversation because they enrich the content of the communication and enable the speakers to express themselves clearly.<sup>24</sup> Dixon also adds that idioms are necessary to successful communication, whether in writing, listening, reading and speaking.<sup>25</sup>

As mentioned before, idiomatic expressions are used to formal and informal situation. We can find an idiom in business, education, media, and daily life. For native speakers, using idioms are common

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<sup>23</sup> Atiqah Nurul Asri & Dyah Rochmawati, ' Innovative Teaching of English Idiomatic Expressions for EFL Learners', 2.1, 2017, p. 47.

<sup>24</sup> Wen-chi Vivian Wu, I-ting Doris Lin, and Michael W Marek, "Analysis of English Idiomatic Learning Behaviors of an Audio-Visual Mobile Application", *Sage Open*, (2021), p. 1. <<https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211016899>>.

<sup>25</sup> Maha H Alhaysony, 'Strategies and Difficulties of Understanding English Idioms: A Case Study of Saudi University EFL Students', 7.3 (2017), p.71, <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v7n3p70>>.

in their daily conversations, while non-native speakers are unfamiliar with idioms, and their awareness of idioms is lacking.

According to Emilija, in her research showed that in general the ESL (English Second Learners) were indeed difficult in recognizing the idioms because of its different meaning. She believed that one factor which caused it is because the teacher did not devote enough attention and time to teach idioms to their students.<sup>26</sup> Chen Hsieh et al adds that teacher who teach idioms also need to concern themselves with syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic knowledge of English idioms. First instructed students to analyze the syntactic structure of the idiom and asked them to analyze the grammatical usages. Next, they gave learners some example sentences to read after analyzing the semantic meaning or telling its cultural perspective. In their study, they did not provide students with additional

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<sup>26</sup> Dalilah Fathma, Muhammad Yusuf, "Analysis of Students' Understanding of Idiomatic Expressions and its Use in Their Essay: A Case Study", *JOALL: Jurnal of Applied Linguistics and Literature* 5.1, (2020), p. 40.

idioamtic usage practice.<sup>27</sup> This learning strategy need more time and effort for understanding the English idioms, and it will be additional challenges for both teacher and learners.

Therefore, they must learn idiomatic languages, and they should pay more attention to idioms to enrich their ability to speak English. If they understand and use idioms in their speech, they will look smooth and natural like native speakers. Besides, idiomatic knowledge makes a better understanding of certain language cultures and habits.

## 5. Definition of Novel

Novel has been the favorite to the readers and writers between the other imaginative literatures, because in the novel, the author tries to create the readers can feel deeply by themselves about what it provides in the story. The word for the novel in most European languages is *roman*, which derived

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<sup>27</sup> Wen-chi Vivian Wu, I-ting Doris Lin, and Michael W Marek, "Analysis of English Idiomatic Learning Behaviors of an Audio-Visual Mobile Application", *Sage Open*, (2021), p. 2. <<https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211016899>>.

from the middle term, the *romance*.<sup>28</sup> The English call is an Italian *novella* in which was a short tale in prose.<sup>29</sup>

In addition, R. Agustina states that novel is narrative text tell of prose with a long form that including some figures and fiction events.<sup>30</sup> Meanwhile, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary state that novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and incidents are usually imaginary to write/publish.<sup>31</sup>

Novel has a certain length that is longer than a short story. Then, the content of the novels is more complex than the short story. The difference between novels and others is the excavation of a human problem in a way that quite complicated.

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<sup>28</sup> Abrams, M. H, A Glossary of Literary Terms (7 edition), 1999, p.190.

<sup>29</sup> Abrams, M. H, A Glossary of Literary Terms (7 edition), 1999, p.190.

<sup>30</sup> Amir Mohammed Albloly and Mahmud Ali Ahmed, 'International Journal of Recent Scientific Developing the Students' Literary Appreciation of Novels', 6.9, (2015), p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> Khofiana Mabruroh, *An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in the Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer By Mark Twain*, *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, 2015, p. 3.

## **Elements of the novel**

Kenney proposes the six elements of novel, namely: plot, character, setting, point of view, style and tone, and theme.<sup>32</sup>

### **a. Plot**

In literature, a plot is all the incidents in a story especially rendered towards the achievement of some special artistic or emotional effect.<sup>33</sup> Plot is in arranging the events of his story according demand other than the purely temporal that the author creates plot. Plot makes us aware of incidents not merely as elements in a temporal series but also as an intricate model of cause and effect.<sup>34</sup> We often make a plot with a narrative structure, includes exposition, conflict, rising

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<sup>32</sup> William Pettrick Kenney, 'How to Analyze Fiction', 1996, p. 3.

<sup>33</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie'S Play "the Old Lady Shows Her Medals" on Efl Literature Class' 5.2, 2014, p.104.

<sup>34</sup> William Pettrick Kenney, 'How to Analyze Fiction', 1996, p. 13.



action and climax, falling action and resolution.<sup>35</sup>

b. Character

In the literature, there are two kinds of character, they are:<sup>36</sup>

1. Major/main character

The major characters comprise the persons who are to be the main of the story. Sometimes, the major characters are the good men, or sometimes they become the notorious ones.

2. Minor Character

The minor character comprises persons who live around the major character. The minor character as the support to the major character.

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<sup>35</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie'S Play "the Old Lady Shows Her Medals" on Efl Literature Class' 5.2, 2014, p.105.

<sup>36</sup> Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie'S Play "the Old Lady Shows Her Medals" on Efl Literature Class' 5.2, 2014, p.102-103.

c. Setting

Setting in the novel related to the when and where of the event of the plot occurs. In a story, setting is time and place.

d. Point of view

Point of view is the direction of the writer in telling a story so that the story can better convey to the readers. In other hand, point of view is a storytelling technique that will create a different 'feel' of the way the story is told. The writer maintains a point of view in short story, from beginning to ending. There are two points of view, *narrator a participant (First Person)*: usually said "I", and *narrator a nonparticipant (Third Person)*: usually said "he" or "she".

e. Style and tone

Style shows a manner of expression. Involved in the idea of style are the use of imagery, length and complication of sentences, figures of speech and diction.

Tone, the tone of a story implies the author's sense, so we can sense what the authors' feels, like anger, sorrow, affection, sad or amusement.

Here, style in the novel, when the author writes his work ,there are sentences in which the meaning differs from the individual words or difference from the literal meaning called "Idiom". Whereas tone shows what the authors' feel.

f. Theme

A theme is the key idea of a story. It expresses the idea about life in a work of literature. It can involve the theme in moral, religious society, human nature, life, etc.

## **6. Types of Novel**

There are various types of novels. Some novels show several qualities. Abrams explained the novel:<sup>37</sup>

1. Realistic Novel is a novel of realism and also mentioned as a novel of manners. It roots the characteristic of a realistic novel in social class.
2. Prose Romance is a novel with the plot that emphasizes adventure and an atmosphere that disappeared from reality. The characters in

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<sup>37</sup> Abrams, M. H, A Glossary of Literary Terms (7 edition), 1999, p.191-196.

prose romance are masters of victims, heroes or villains, while the protagonist is a sad character.

3. Novel of Incident is a novel focusses on the protagonists' story in the novel.
4. Novel of Character is a novel in which the motive of the protagonist will be focusses.
5. Epistolary Novel is a novel in the form of letters, journals, or diaries.
6. Picaresque Novel is a novel relates the adventures of a strange.
7. Historical Novel is a novel has as its place a period earlier than that of the writing.
8. Regional Novel is a novel that is spot against the background of a special area.
9. Non-fictional Novel is type of novel recent events fictionalized in the form of a story.
10. *Bildungsroman* is a novel of growth.

*Pride and Prejudice* is examples of a novel of manners. Although this novel explains the romance of character in the story, but the story more focusses on money and social position. For example, Mrs. Bennet wants their daughter to marry with rich man

more than affection man. Mrs. Bennet worried about her daughters married, because if Mr. Bennet dies, their family' estate is to inherit by William Collins.

## **B. Previous Studies**

I have done before the research of idiomatic expression by many people. It shows that idiomatic expression is an attractive object to study. In this opportunity, the researcher would like to review five previous researches related to the study discussed:

- a) The first previous research is the research of Anastasia Ema Gunawan & Eripuddin. (2019). *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele's Lyric's Song*. Journal of English Education Vol. 5, No. 2. Riau: University of Pasir Pangaraian.<sup>38</sup>

This previous study was aimed to find out the types and the meaning of idiomatic expression in Adele's lyrics song. The results showed that there are 56 idiomatic expressions, these are 35 phrasal verb idioms, 17 tournure idioms and 4 irreversible

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<sup>38</sup>Anastasia Ema Gunawan, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele's Lyrics Song*, 5.2 (2019).

binomial idioms. Whereas another idiom could not be found by the researcher during the analysis. This researcher found the meaning of idiom expressions mostly as a contextual meaning.

This previous research is similar to my research which discusses idiomatic expressions. The methodology of this previous research is similar to my research applying qualitative research to describe the idiomatic expressions. However, it has some differences. The source of this previous research used a lyric song while my research uses a novel.. The data analysis technique of this previous research was based on Palmers' theory while my research uses Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal.. This previous research used Adam Makais' theory to propose the types of idiom while my research uses McCarthys' theory.

- b) The second previous research is the research of Afifatun Ni'mah. (2019). *Idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber Purpose and its*

*contribution to teaching idiom.* Semarang: Walisongo State Islamic University.<sup>39</sup>

This previous study was purposed to analyze what types of idiomatic expressions in the album of Justin Bieber *Purpose*, to analyze of the purposes from the idiomatic expressions used in the album of Justin Bieber *Purpose*, and to describe the contribution idiomatic expressions in the album of Justin Bieber *Purpose* to teaching idiom. The result showed that there are 20 idioms based on Palmer theory, there are 9 phrasal verbs, 1 partial idiom, and 10 prepositional verbs. The purpose from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber purpose is only 1, that is, *I hope I don't run out of time*, the word of *run out of time* means *busy* idiomatically, but the purpose that may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is to *ask for an apologize*. Then this previous research found three contributions of idiomatic expressions to teaching idiom, namely the materials of learning,

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<sup>39</sup> Afifatun Ni'mah, 'Idiomatic Expressions in the Album Lyrics of Justin Bieber Purpose and its Contribution to Teaching Idiom', (Walisongo Islamic University, 2019).

the method of learning, and the atmosphere of learning.

This previous research are same to my research which discusses the types and the meaning of idiomatic expressions and the contribution of idiom in idiom class. The method of this previous study is the same to my research applying descriptive qualitative method. However, it has some differences. The data of this previous research were taken from the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose* while my research will take in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. The data analysis technique of this previous research is content analysis based on Philipp Maryings' theory while my research uses literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal.. Then this previous research used Palmers' theory while my research uses McMordies' theory to propose the types of idiom.



- c) The third previous research is the research of Nia Desmanita. (2019). *An analysis of idiom expression in the comic Doraemon volume 4 & 6*. Medan: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.<sup>40</sup>

This previous study was purposed to find the types and form of idiom in the comic Doraemon and to find the meaning of idiom in the comic Doraemon. The result showed that there are seven forms of Idiom based on Hocketts' theory. The dominant forms of idiomatic expression in the Comic Doraemon are 58 verbs followed idiomatically by a preposition, 17 verbs and nouns which idiomatically go together, 7 idiomatic prepositional phrases, 3 namely idiomatic adjectives and noun phrases, and 2 idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be. Meanwhile, the types of idiom based on Hocketts' theory consists of six types of idioms namely: Proper names, Figure of speech, Substitutes, Abbreviation, English phrasal

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<sup>40</sup> Nia Desmanita, *An Analysis of Idiom Expression in the Comic Doraemon Volume 4 & 6*. (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2019).

compound, and Slang. There are three types of idiomatic expressions used in the Comic Doraemon, those are a figure of speech, substitute, and slang. The most dominant type are: 13 slang, 8 figure of speech, and 4 substitute.

This previous research is the same to my research which discusses type and meaning of idiomatic expressions. The research design of this previous research and my research apply descriptive qualitative research to describe the idiomatic expressions. However, it has some differences. The source of this previous research used a comic while my research uses a novel. The data analysis technique of this previous research based on Miles and Hubermans' theory while my research uses literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal. Then this previous research used Hocketts' theory while my research uses McMordies' theory to propose the types of idiom.

- d) The fourth previous research is the research of Muhammad Ilham Subkhan. (2018). *An analysis of idiomatic expression found on American snipe*

*novel*. Semarang: Walisongo State Islamic University.<sup>41</sup>

This previous research was purposed to explore idiomatic expressions in *American Sniper* Movie. The result showed that there are 35 idioms based on McMordie theory. There are 0 simile, 0 binomials, 2 trinomials, 0 proverb, 3 euphemisms, 0 Cliché, 30 fixed statements, and 0 other languages.

This previous research is the same to my research which discusses idiomatic expressions. The research design of this previous research and my research apply descriptive qualitative research to describe the idiomatic expressions. The data collection techniques of this previous research are same to my research which uses documentation. The limit of this previous research is same to my research that is on the types and meaning of idiomatic expressions. The source to this previous research is similar to my research using novel. However, it has some differences. The data analysis

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<sup>41</sup>Muhammad Ilham Subkhan, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Novel*, (Walisongo State Islamic University, 2018).

technique of this previous research was based on Creswells' theory while my research uses literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal.

- e) The fifth previous research is the research of Fikriya Choiruna Buditama. (2018). *An analysis of the translation of idiomatic expressions found in the Inside out movie*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta.<sup>42</sup>

This previous research was purposed to 1) to find out the types of idiomatic expressions in the *Inside out* Movie and 2) to analyze the idiomatic expressions translated into Indonesian in the subtitle. The results showed that six types of idiom based on Hocketts' theory. The findings show that English phrasal compounds are the most common type of idiomatic expressions in the movie. Slang, proper names, figures of speech and abbreviations come after English phrasal compounds. The last type found in the *Inside Out* movie is substitutes.

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<sup>42</sup> Fikriya Choiruna Buditama, *An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Inside Out movie*. (Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta, 2018).

Meanwhile, the translating idiom is used in Bakers' theory, there are four categories namely paraphrase, omission, using an idiom of same meaning and form, and using an idiom of same meaning but dissimilar form.

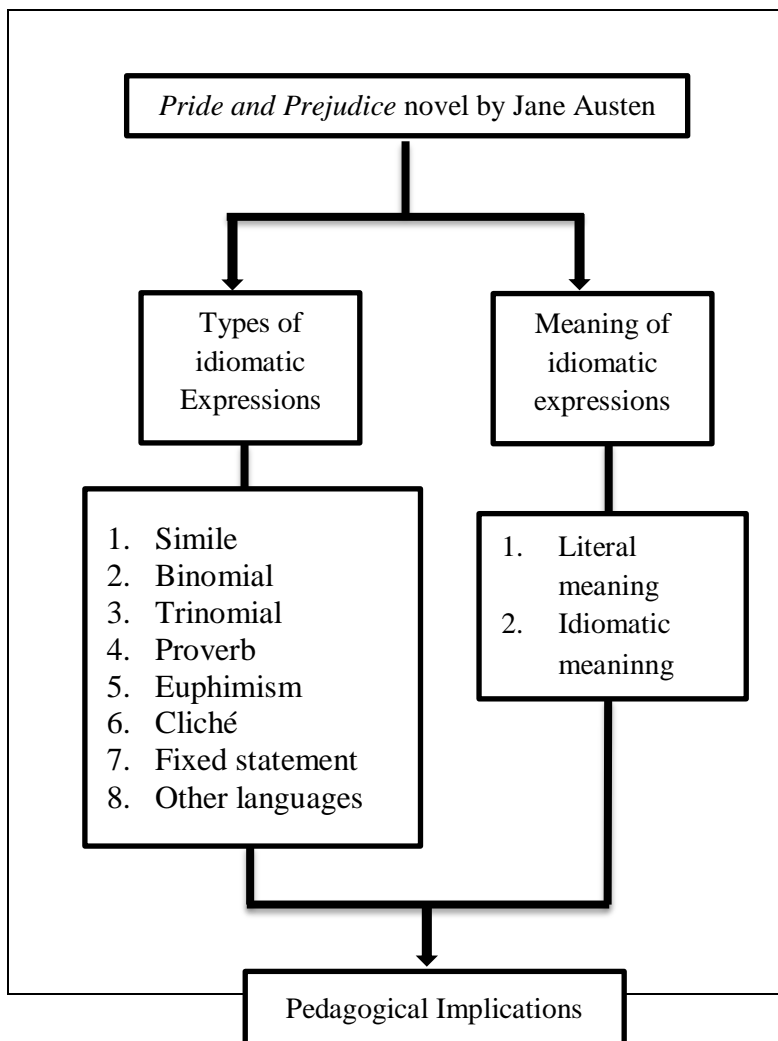
This previous research is same to my research which discusses the type of idiomatic expressions. The methodology of this previous research is similar to my research apply qualitative research to describe idiomatic expressions. However, it has some differences. The source of this previous research used a movie while my research uses a novel. Then the limits of this previous research were the types of idiom and translation the idiom to Indonesian while my research was focussing on the types and the meaning of idiom. The data analysis technique of this previous research was based on Creswells' theory while my research uses literature study technique according to Muhammad Nafi Annury's journal. This previous research used Hocketts' theory to proposed the types of idiom while my research used McCarthys' theory.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

In this research, the researcher used McCarthy's theory to describe the idiomatic expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. McCarthy's theory applied since this theory classified the idiom based on their meanings, and this theory is relatively simple to apply. The idioms according to McCarthy's theory are simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, fixed statement, and other languages.

In conducting the analysis, the first step, the researcher read the novel thoroughly, and focused on the sentences of the novel, next the researcher got the data from the sentences that exist on novel, after that the researcher analyzed the types and meaning of idioms. To analyze the meaning, the researcher used the dictionary of idiom, such as Cambridge Advance Learner's online dictionary, McGraw Hills online dictionary or other online dictionaries in order to collect the valid data. The last, the researcher drew conclusion and presented the result. After all, the researcher arranged contributions to teach idioms.

In order to facilitate the readers in understanding this study, the following illustrated by the scheme of conceptual framework:



## CHAPTER III

### OVERVIEW ABOUT PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL

This chapter deals with general overview of Pride and Prejudice novel, plot of Pride and Prejudice novel, the character of Pride and Prejudice novel and the profile of the writer's Pride and Prejudice novel.

#### A. General Overview of *Pride And Prejudice* Novel<sup>43</sup>

*Pride and Prejudice* is a novel by Jane Austen. First published on 28 January 1813, it was her second published novel. Its manuscript was initially written between 1796 and 1797 in Steventon, Hampshire, where Austen lived in the rectory. The novel was originally titled *First Impressions*, and was written between October 1796 and August 1797. On November 1, 1797, Austen's father gave the draft to London bookseller Thomas Cadell in hopes of it being published, but it was rejected. The unpublished manuscript was returned to Austen and it stayed with her. Austen revised the

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<sup>43</sup> Shopify, *Pride and Prejudice: An Overview*, retrieved on 11 January 2021 <https://janeausten.co.uk/blogs/media-reviews/pride-and-prejudice-an-overview>.



manuscript for *First Impressions*, with significant revisions between 1811–1812. She later renamed the story *Pride and Prejudice*. In renaming the novel, Austen probably had in mind the "sufferings and oppositions" summarized in the final chapter of Fanny Burney's *Cecilia*, called "Pride and Prejudice", where the phrase appears three times in block capitals. It is possible that the novel's original title was altered to avoid confusion with other works. In the years between the completion of *First Impressions* and its revision into *Pride and Prejudice*, two other works had been published under that name: a novel by Margaret Holford and a comedy by Horace Smith. Austen sold the copyright for the novel to Thomas Egerton of Whitehall in exchange for £110 (Austen had asked for £150).

Jane Austen has calculated that Egerton subsequently made around £450 from just the first two editions of the book. Egerton published the first edition of *Pride and Prejudice* in three hardcover volumes in January 1813, priced at 18s, with a second edition published in November that year. A third edition was published in 1817. The novel was well received, with three favourable reviews in the first months following

publication. Jan Fergus calls it "her most popular novel, both with the public and with her family and friends".

Many critics take the novel's title as a starting point when analysing the major themes of *Pride and Prejudice*; however, Robert Fox cautions against reading too much into the title since commercial factors may have played a role in its selection. It should be pointed out that the qualities of the title are not exclusively assigned to one or the other of the protagonists; both Elizabeth and Darcy display pride and prejudice."

A major theme in much of Austen's work is the importance of environment and upbringing on the development of young people's character and morality. Social standing and wealth are not necessarily advantages in her world, and a further theme common to Jane Austen's work is ineffectual parents. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet (particularly the latter) as parents is blamed for Lydia's lack of moral judgment; Darcy, on the other hand, has been taught to be principled and scrupulously honourable, but is also proud and overbearing. Kitty, rescued from Lydia's bad influence and spending more

time with her older sisters after they marry, is said to improve greatly in their superior society.

*Pride and Prejudice*, like most of Jane Austen's works, employs the narrative technique of free indirect speech. This has been defined as "the free representation of a character's speech, by which one means, not words actually spoken by a character, but the words that typify the character's thoughts, or the way the character would think or speak, if she thought or spoke". By using narrative which adopts the tone and vocabulary of a particular character (in this case, that of Elizabeth), Austen invites the reader to follow events from Elizabeth's viewpoint, sharing her prejudices and misapprehensions.

#### **B. Plot of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel**

*Pride and Prejudice* is novel by Jane Austen published on January 28, 1813. This novel tells the story of middle-upper class England family in the early 19th century. This novel contains a description of the events surrounding the life of major character, that is Elizabeth, the cheerful, polite and intelligent girl.

Bennet's family has five unmarried daughters. This made Mrs. Bennet worried about her daughters married, because if Mr. Bennet dies, their family property is to inherit by William Collins. So, Mrs. Bennet has the ambition to marry off his daughters to a rich man. Incidentally, at the time a rich man had just moved to Netherfield, a place near to the Bennets' Family.

At the ball in Merston, Mr. Bingley arrived with her friend, namely Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bingley described as pleasant gentlemen and friendly, while Mr. Darcy is an arrogant man. In the ball Mr. Bingley was like in the eldest Bennet daughter, the beautiful Jane. Elizabeth overhead, Mr. Darcy insulted himself. Thus began Elizabeths' hated all the prejudices against Mr. Darcy. Then begins the story of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy.

One day, Mr. Darcy fallen in love with Elizabeth, but it rejected Elizabeth because they are different social class. Besides that, she has a prejudice against to Mr. Darcy. In which Elizabeth heard that made Jane and Mr. Bingley separate, also made Mr. Wickham his suffering.

Shortly, Mr. Darcy helps Bennets' family from losing their daughters Lydia and Mr. Wickham. Despite Darcy's keeping his secrets, helping, Elizabeth knows these events. After that, Elizabeth's prejudice turned to Mr. Darcy and agreed to accept it.

Apart from Lady De Bourgh, who is against Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's relationship. Everyone is glad to meet last. Jane with Mr. Bingley and Elizabeth with Mr. Darcy.

### **C. Character on *Pride and Prejudice* Novel**

#### **1. Major Character**

The major character on *Pride and Prejudice* novel is Elizabeth Bennet.

#### **2. Minor Character**

The minor character on *Pride and Prejudice* novel is Fitzwilliam Darcy.

#### **3. Round Character**

- a. Elizabeth Bennet
- b. Charles Bingley
- c. Mr. Bennet
- d. Mrs. Bennet
- e. George Wickham

- f. Lydia Bennet
- g. Mr. Collins
- h. Miss Bingley
- i. Lady Cathrine de Bourgh
- j. Mr. Gardiner
- k. Mrs. Gardiner
- l. Charlotte Lucas
- m. Georgiana Darcy
- n. Mary Bennet
- o. Catherine Bennet

**D. Profile the Writer's of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel**

Jane Austen was an English novelist , she was notable for their wit, insights and social observations into the lives of early 19th century women. So his books set among the English middle and upper classes.

Jane Austen was born in the village of seventon in Hampshire on December 16, 1775. She was grew-up in a close-knit family and she was one of eight children of a clergyman. She was teenager when begin to write. Jane's family moved to Bath in 1801. In 1805 her sister Cassandra and her mother

moved as several times eventually settling in Chawton, near Steventon, after her father's death.

In 1811 Jane's novel "Sense and sensibility" was published with negotiation helping from her brother Henry. Then the next novel was received highly favourable reviews, which she described as her "own darling child" with the novel undertitle "Price and prejudice." After that in 1814 she was published "Mansfield Park" furthermore, in 1816 she was dedicated her novel to the prince regent and an admirer of her work undertitle "'Emma'" All of Jane's work of novels were published anonymously.

In 1816, Jane began ill-health because her Addison's disease, she travelled to receive treatment in Winchester, and in July 18, 1817 she was died. Posthumously were published two Jane's novel there are "Northanger Abbey" and "Persuasion", and Jane's final novel was left incomplete.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the research comprising three sub-chapters that answer the statements of research questions. There are three sub-chapters in this part, namely data finding, analysis, and pedagogical implications.

#### A. Data Finding

This sub chapter presents the idiomatic expressions, and the types found in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. Based on McCarthy and O'Dell there are eight types of idioms, namely simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, fixed statement, and other languages.

##### 1. Idiomatic Expressions

In the research of *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the researcher found out one hundred and thirty idioms. Because there were many idioms that had similar expressions, the researcher just took one similar idiom to identified, namely *came down, grown-up, give over, the good word, they are all silly and ignorant like other girls, come back, stand up, sitting down, walked off, take away, the world*



*equally in the dark, set off, thanked him from her heart, cried out, never open their mouths, brought up, animal spirit, show off, ride off, running away, coming out, got up, turned away, hold her tongue, followed up, come away, going away, gave up, breaking up, hurrying off, come up, walked back, escape out, drove on, pointed out, get out, put it off, turned up, walked on, drove off, delicious scheme, drew up, shaking off, swallowed up, running down, lifted her eyes, packed up, keep up any connection is, took off, run out, went off, shut up, take care, give him up, patched up, heaven and earth, breaking off, looked forward to, looked up to, hushed up, made up, taking pains.*

## **2. Types of Idiomatic Expression**

The researcher classified the types of idiomatic expressions found in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel as follows.

### **a. Simile**

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of simile.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	-	-

Table 4.1 : the simile idiom

b. Binomial

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of binominal:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
2.	Heaven and earth	1

Table 4.2 : the binomial idiom

*Conjunction connects heaven and earth* (linking word, usually *and*). Thus, *Heaven and earth* are the type of idiom "**binomial**".

c. Trinomial

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of trinomial.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	-	-

Table 4.3 : the trinomial idiom

d. Proverb

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of proverb:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	The world in the dark	1

Table 4.4 : the proverb idiom

On page 30, a sentence.....*and it will then put poor consolation to believe the world equally in the dark. The world equally in the dark* is a sentence which refers to anything most people have experienced and which gives or warnings, so *the world equally in the dark* is the type of idiom that belongs to the "**proverb**".

e. Euphemism

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of Euphemism:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	Hold her tongue	1

Table 4.5: the euphemism idiom

On page 95, *I bid Lydia by her two eldest sisters to hold her tongue*. The expression *held my tongue* is used to endure someone's speaking from saying something that offended him. So, it is a type of idiom, such expression belongs to "**euphemism**".

f. Cliches

In this type of idiom, there were four data of cliches, as follows:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	They are all silly and ignorant like other girls	1
2.	Never open their mouth	2
3.	Animal spirit	1

Table 4.6: the cliché idiom

They are all silly and ignorant like other girls, never open their mouths and animal spirit are the expressions to comment in directly and sarcastically, so it belongs to "**cliche**".

g. Fixed Statement

In this type of idiom, there were one hundred and twenty-three data of fixed statements:

No.	Idiomatic Expression	Frequency
1.	Came down	2
2.	Grown-up	1
3.	Give over	1
4.	Good word	1

5.	Come back	2
6.	Stand up	4
7.	Sitting down	7
8.	Walked off	1
9.	Take away	1
10.	Set off	8
11.	Thanked him from her heart	1
12.	Cried out	4
13.	Brought up	4
14.	Show off	1
15.	Ride off	1
16.	Running away	7
17.	Coming out	5
18.	Got up	4
19.	Turned away	4
20.	Followed up	1
21.	Come away	2
22.	Going away	10
23.	Gave up	6
24.	Breaking up	2
25.	Hurrying off	1
26.	Came up	2

27.	Walked back	1
28.	Escape out	1
29.	Drove on	1
30.	Pointed out	2
31.	Get out	1
32.	Put it off	2
33.	Turned up	1
34.	Walked on	1
35.	Drove off	1
36.	Delicious scheme	1
37.	Drew up	1
38.	Shaking off	1
39.	Swallowed up	1
40.	Running down	1
41.	Lifted her eyes	4
42.	Packed up	1
43.	Kept up any connection	1
44.	Took off	1
45.	Ran out	2
46.	Went off	1
47.	Shut up	1
48.	Take care	1

49.	Give him up	1
50.	Patched-up	1
51. T	Breaking off	1
52. a	Looked forward to	1
53. b	Looked up to	2
54. l	Hushed up	1
55. e	Made up	4
56.	Taking pains	1
Total 4		123

.7: the fixed statements idiom

#### h. Other languages

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of other languages.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	-	-

Table 4.8 : other languages idiom

### 3. Meaning of Idiomatic Expression

To help the researcher find the meaning of an idiom found precisely, the writer used the idiom in the dictionary as a tool. If the writer did not find the meaning of the idiom in the dictionary, the writer looked for it on the trustworthy sources on the

internet such as Cambridge Advance Learner's online dictionary, McGraw Hills online dictionary, or other online dictionaries.

a. Simile

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of simile.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	-	-

Table 4.9 : the meaning of simile idiom

b. Binomial

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of binominal:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	Heaven and earth	Unique status

Table 4.10 : the meaning of binomial idiom

According to the context of the sentence above, the meaning of the word *Heaven and earth* cannot understood if I translate it word by word. I define Heaven and earth as idiom. The idiomatic meaning of *heaven and earth* is "someone makes the comparison between Elizabeth and Darcy, they have unique status,



Darcy from the noble family, while Elizabeth does not."

c. Trinomial

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of trinomial.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	-	-

Table 4.11 : the meaning of trinomial idiom

d. Proverb

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of proverb:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	The world in the dark	All people will know that it happened

Table 4.12 : the meaning of proverb idiom

On page 30, a sentence.....*and it will then put poor consolation to believe the world equally in the dark*. The meaning of *the world equally in the dark* translated from an individual word, and it will be "the world will be black and we cannot see anything". The

meaning cannot connect with the context of sentence above. Hence, the expression *the world equally in the dark* has the idiomatic meaning that means "all people will know that it happened."

e. Euphemism

In this type of idiom, there was one datum of Euphemism:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	Hold her tongue	To not spoke; to not say something unpleasant

Table 4.13: the meaning of euphemism idiom

On page 95, *I bid Lydia by her two eldest sisters to hold her tongue*. Based on the connotative meaning of the context in the above sentence, the expression *held my tongue* has a meaning "to not spoke; to not say something unpleasant". It doesn't mean "someone who is holding her tongue."

f. Cliches

In this type of idiom, there were three data of clichés:

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	They are all silly and ignorant like other girls	Someone has an unpleasant character
2.	Never open their mouth	Never to tell other people about something
3.	Animal spirit	she has a big spirit to do something

Table 4.14: the meaning of cliché idiom

They are all silly and ignorant like other girls is an expression has a literal meaning in which the meaning similar to the context of sentence. Whereas the expression *never opens their mouth* and animal spirits can translate literally, it can not connect with the sentence above. The meaning of *never open their mouth*, it does not have a meaning of the part of the body that is "mouth is never open", but the

connotative meaning is "never to tell other people about something. While the meaning of *animal spirit* based on the context of the sentence above is "she has a big spirit to do something". It does not have a meaning that "She has a spirit like an animal". So *never open their mouth* and *animal spirits* have idiomatic meaning.

g. Fixed Statement

In this type of idiom, there were fifty-six data of fixed statements:

No.	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1.	Came down	Go to
2.	Grown-up	To become adult
3.	Give over	To stop
4.	Good word	To praise
5.	Come back	To return
6.	Stand up	To be in a standing position
7.	Sitting down	To sit on something
8.	Walked off	To leave on foot

		abruptly
9.	Take away	To take something
10.	Set off	To cause something to begin
11.	Thanked him from her heart	Gives thanks sincerely
12.	Cried out	To shout in anger against someone or something
13.	Brought up	To care for someone or something up to adulthood
14.	Show off	To display someone or something so that the best features are apparent
15.	Ride off	Free of someone or something
16.	Running away	To flee someone or something
17.	Coming out	To exit; to leave the inside of a place

18.	Got up	To wake up and get out of bed
19.	Turned away	To turn oneself to avoid someone or something
20.	Followed up	Go to follow something
21.	Come away	To move away from someone or something
22.	Going away	Leave
23.	Gave up	To surrender to someone or something
24.	Breaking up	To put an end to something
25.	Hurrying off	To leave in a hurry
26.	Came up	To come near; to approach
27.	Walked back	To return to something or some place on foot
28.	Escape out	To get away from someone, something, or some place to another place
29.	Drove on	To continue with one's

		journey
30.	Pointed out	To select or show someone or something
31.	Get out	To depart to the outside or to escape
32.	Put it off	To postpone something; to schedule something for a later time
33.	Turned up	To bend or fold something up
34.	Walked on	To continue walking
35.	Drove off	To leave somewhere
36.	Delicious scheme	The scheme is excellent
37.	Drew up	To pull something close by
38.	Shaking off	To get rid of something that is on one by shaking
39.	Swallowed up	To engulf or contain something
40.	Running down	To come down, running or very quickly; to go

		down, running or very quickly
41.	Lifted her eyes	She raises her eyes to look at someone
42.	Packed up	To prepare one's belongings to transported by placing them into a container
43.	Kept up any connection	To keep communication with someone
44.	Took off	To remove something
45.	Ran out	Go to out
46.	Went off	To happen or take place
47.	Shut up	To silence someone
48.	Take care	Good-bye and keep yourself healthy
49.	Give him up	To relinquish claims on someone or something in favor of someone else
50.	Patched-up	To repair something in a hurry
51.	Breaking off	To fracture or dislodge a



		piece off something
52.	Looked forward to	Something To expect Something With Pleasure
53.	Looked up to	To View Someone With Respect And Admiration
54. T	Hushed up	To keep something a secret; to stop a rumor from spreading
55. a	Made up	To assemble something
56. b	Taking pains	To do something

le 4.15: the meaning of fixed statements idiom

Fixed statement, the meaning of idiom, was hard to analyze. Therefore, we need a dictionary to understand the meaning. For example, *hushed up*, *looking forward*, *breaking off*, etc. In addition, we need to understand the context of the sentence, such as the expressions of good word, thanked him from her heart and delicious scheme. All

expressions of fixed statements have idiomatic meaning.

h. Other languages

In this type of idiom, the researcher did not find any data of other languages.

No.	Idiomatic expression	Meaning
1.	-	-

Table 4.16 : the meaning of other languages  
idiom

**B. Discussion**

Based on the analysis, the researcher found one hundred and thirty idiomatic expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. The researcher used McCarthy and O'Dell's theory to analyze types of idiomatic expressions. McCarthy classified types of idiom into eight types, namely simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, fixed statement, and other languages. In this research, the researcher did not find any data of simile, trinomial, and other languages. Meanwhile, the researcher found one idiomatic expression of binominal, namely *heaven and*

*earth*, one idiomatic expression of proverb, namely *the world in the dark*, one idiomatic expression of of euphemisms, namely *hold her tongue*, four idiomatic expression of of cliché, for example, *they are all silly, ignorant like other girls*, 123 idiomatic expressions of fixed statement, such as *come down, grown up, give over*.

Dealing with the first question, which is describing the types of idiomatic expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen, the second question deal with the meaning of idiomatic expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. As in description showed, the researcher found that the meaning of idiomatic expressions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel there were literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. The researcher found one literal meaning of idiom in "cliché" *they are all silly and ignorant like other girls*, while the meaning of other types of idiom, such as binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché and fixed statement were idiomatic meaning, it depending of the context of the sentence. For example, the meaning of *the world equally in the dark* translated from an individual word, and it will be "the world will be black and we cannot see

anything". The meaning cannot connect with the context of sentence above. Hence, the expression *the world equally in the dark* has the idiomatic meaning that means "all people will know that it happened."

### C. **Pedagogical Implications**

This research analyzed about idiomatic expressions that exist on *Pride and Prejudice novel*. This research has some contributions on pedagogy:

1. This research can give extra materials to English lecturer while they are teaching idiomatic expressions. This research got some idiomatic expressions data on *Pride and Prejudice novel*. This research also classified the idiomatic expression that found on the novel based on the idiom. This research also explained the meaning of the idiomatic expression.
2. This research can give extra media to English lecturer while they are teaching idiomatic expression. The learning media is not only using idiom books, but it can purpose other media like novel. This research can used as an example to the learners that idiomatic expressions are not only found on idiom book but also on novel.

3. This research can make learners to learn about idiomatic expressions, particularly learn idiomatic expression using a novel, because this research explained idiomatic expression through a novel. The writer of this research also explained that learning idiomatic expression more varies while use novel.

## CHAPTER V

This is the last chapter of this report presenting conclusion and suggestion of this research.

### A. Conclusion

Based on the result of findings and discussions, the researcher found three points, namely the types of idiomatic expressions, the meaning of idiomatic expressions, and the contribution of idiomatic expressions in teaching idioms.

The types of idiomatic expressions found on *Pride and Prejudice* novel used eight types of idiom based on McCharty and O'Dells' theory, namely simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, fixed statement, and other languages. In *Pride and Prejudice novel*, there are one hundred and thirty idiomatic expressions. From the types of idiomatic expression above, there not found any data of simile, trinomial, and other languages, one binomial, one proverb, one euphemism, four cliché, and one hundred and twenty-three fixed statement.

The meaning of idiomatic expressions found on *Pride and Prejudice* novel. Here, to know the meaning of idiom in the novel, the researcher used MCGraw-

Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms as the resources. The meaning of idiom can be literal meaning or idiomatic meaning, depending on the context of the sentence. Therefore, to analyse the meaning of idiom, we cannot only look at dictionaries, but also we have to see their meaning in the sentence's context that contained idiomatic expressions. The researcher found one literal meaning of idiom in "cliché" *they are all silly and ignorant like other girls*, while the meaning of other types of idiom, such as binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché and fixed statement were idiomatic meaning.

This research has some contribution in pedagogy, such as giving extra material and media to English lecturer while they are teaching idiomatic expressions, and making the learners to learn about idiomatic expressions using a novel.

## **B. Suggestions**

In this research, the researcher found out one hundred and thirty idiomatic expressions in the "Pride and Prejudice" novel. As mentioned in previous chapters, I analyze this research from chapter one to sixty-one. So, I can say it that reading a novel is a way in learning idiomatic expressions. The learners can read a

novel without ignoring the aspect of idiomatic expressions that exist in the novel. The learners can use novel as entertainment; they can use novel to increase their knowledge, particularly about idiomatic expression for this case.

In the teaching-learning process, the teachers should familiarize their students with idiomatic expressions comprehensively. Here, the teacher can provide their learners with practices in order to increase knowledge to their learners about idiomatic expression. For example, the teachers can ask their learners to find an idiomatic expression with the type and the meaning from a novel. Such a practice can make the learners more interested in learning about idiomatic expressions.



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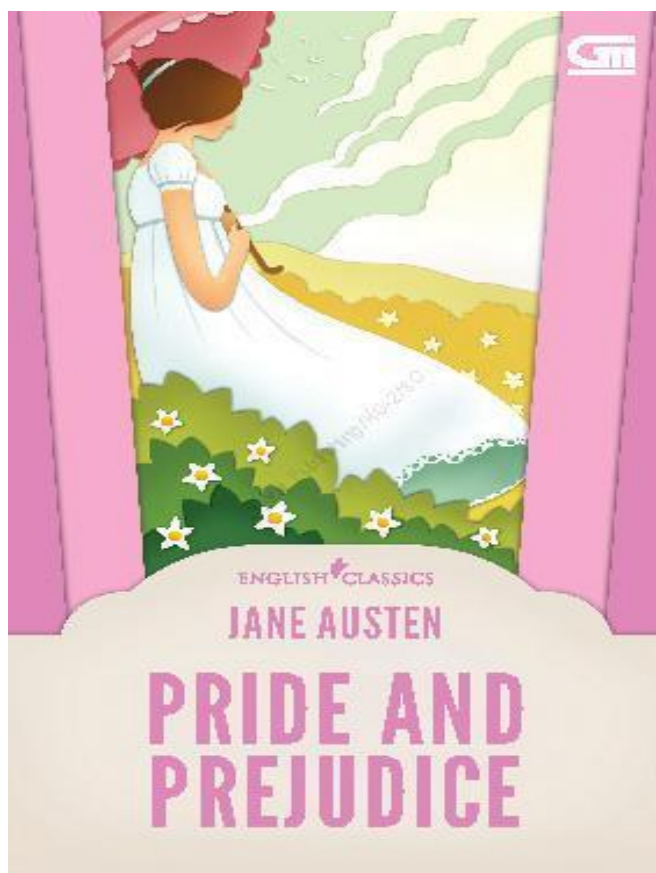
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## Appendix 1

### Cover of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel



## Appendix 2

### Picture of Jane Austen

Jane Austen (1775 - 1817)



### Appendix 3

#### Checklist of Type of Idiomatic Expression *Pride and Prejudice*

SI : Simile

EU : Euphemism

BI : Binomial

CL : Cliche

TR : Trinomial

FS : Fix Statement

PR : Proverb

OL : Other Languages

No	Idiomatic Expression	Type of idiom								Page
		SI	BI	TR	PR	EU	CL	FS	OL	
1	Came down							√		6
2	Grown-up							√		7
3	Give over							√		7
4	Good word							√		7
5	They are all Silly and ignorant like other girls						√			7
6	Come back							√		10
7	Stand up							√		16
8	Sitting down							√		17
9	Walked off							√		17
10	Take away							√		28
11	The world equal in the				√					30

	dark								
12	Set off						√		45
13	Thanked him from her heart						√		52
14	Cried out						√		55
15	Never open their mouths					√			61
16	Brought up						√		61
17	Animal spirits						√		63
18	Show off						√		67
19	Ride off						√		67
20	Running away						√		72
21	Coming out						√		72
22	Got up						√		77
23	Turned away						√		79
24	Hold her tongue					√			95
25	Followed up						√		99
26	Come away						√		101
27	Going away						√		107
28	Gave up						√		111
29	Breaking up						√		113
30	Hurrying off						√		119
31	Came up						√		133
32	Walked back						√		159
33	Escape out						√		166
34	Drove on						√		215
35	Pointed out						√		218
36	Get out						√		227
37	Put it off						√		247
38	Turned up						√		263
39	Walked on						√		276
40	Drove off						√		293
41	Delicious scheme						√		296
42	Drew up						√		299



43	Shaking off							√		316
44	Swallowed up							√		371
45	Running down							√		381
46	Lifted up her eyes							√		386
47	Packed up							√		389
48	Kept up any connection							√		397
49	Took off							√		421
50	Ran out							√		421
51	Went off							√		424
52	Shut up							√		429
53	Take care							√		453
54	Give him up							√		455
55	Patched-up							√		478
56	Heaven and earth		√							478
57	Breaking off							√		481
58	Looked forward							√		482
59	Looked up							√		485
60	Hushed up							√		486
61	Made up							√		505
62	Taking pains							√		507

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